

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3365

ANSWERED ON:18.12.2015

Basic Amenities

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Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the per capita demand and availability of basic amenities viz., food, water, electricity and housing during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with funds released/utilised during the last three years for the purpose, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed any target to increase such amenities in the country during the existing 12th Plan period and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the extent by which the Government has been able to achieve such targets; and
- (e) the other steps taken by the Government to provide the basic amenities to the common people?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR MINISTRY OF PLANNING
AND MINISTER OF STATE FOR DEFENCE
RAO INDERJIT SINGH

(a) to (d): In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, targets were fixed to increase the basic amenities like water, food, electricity and housing etc. The demand for water for domestic use in the rural areas has been estimated as 40 litres per capita per day for the 12th Plan. To achieve this target, funds were released through centrally sponsored scheme namely National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The State/UT-wise central funds released and utilized during the last three years are given at Annexure-I.

Food projections for various food items by the terminal year of the 12th Plan and also for the year 2020-21 were made while formulating the 12th Five year plan. These projections have been made for the country as a whole and not on per capita basis. The production of food-grain in the Year 2013-14 was 265.04 million ton and in the Year 2014-15 it is 252.68 million ton (4th Advance Estimate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare) and the projected demand for the Year 2016-17 will be 257 million ton (the projected supply for the 2016-17 is expected to be 258 to 272 million ton) and for 2020-21, it will be 277 million ton (projected demand). The State-wise fund release and utilized for increasing agriculture production is given at Annexure-II.

As regards housing, 12th Five Year Plan recommended to enhance financial assistance under the IAY to ensure better quality house. Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) through States/UTs by providing financial assistance of Rs. 70,000/- in plain areas and Rs 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/ IAP districts for construction of a new house. The scheme is designed to enable Below Poverty Line (BPL) households identified by the community through Gram Sabhas on the basis of criteria suggested for such identification from time to time, to build/upgrade their houses, or get house sites with financial and technical assistance from the Government. The approved Budget outlay for Rural Housing for 12th Five year plan is Rs. 59585 crore. In the first three years of the 12th Plan, Rs. 31926 crores as central release has been made and 54.30 lakh houses have been constructed. The central releases made under IAY during the last three years are given at annexure-III.

In the urban areas, Government of India is providing assistance to the State Governments for slum rehabilitation and improvement in other amenities. As per the estimate made by a Technical Committee, constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, the overall dwelling shortage in urban area is about 18.78 million units. Under the 12th plan, for slum rehabilitation, Rajiv Awaas Yojana has been launched after incorporating the learning's from its pilot phase. Under this scheme, central fund for slum rehabilitation is provided. The scheme also mandates undertaking a few pro-poor urban reforms like providing of the property rights to the slum dwellers, reserving land for housing for economically weaker section etc.

Ministry of Urban Development has also implemented the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). JNNURM was launched in December, 2005 for a period of 7 years for assisting State Governments for providing housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The other two components of JNNURM are Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Urban Infrastructure Governance. The extended period of JNNURM ended on 31.03.2015. Government has further extended the Mission period by two years i.e. upto 31.03.2017 only to complete ongoing projects that were sanctioned upto 31.03.2012. In addition, under the 12th plan, Government has also launched National Urban Livelihood Mission under which urban poor are assisted for gainful self-employment and skill based employment opportunities. The scheme also has a component of providing assistance to the States for construction and maintenance of shelter of homeless. The details of state wise allocation under NULM, RAY and JNNURM are given at Annexure-IV. Recently, Government has also launched three major schemes for urban sector viz., Smart Cities Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban

Transformation (AMRUT) and Housing for All. These Missions would help the common people in urban areas through increased access to water supply, sewer connections, public transportation, housing, improved urban governance ensuring transparency and accountability and better delivery of services.

Per capita consumption $[\text{Gross electricity generation} + \text{Net Imports}]/\text{Mid-Year Population}$ of electricity on All India basis is 914.41 kWh in the year 2012-13, 957 kWh for the year 2013-14 and provisional per capita electricity consumption for the year 2014-15 is 1000 kWh. Based on the demand projection of the 18th Electric Power Survey, Generation capacity addition target of 88,537 MW has been planned from conventional sources on All-India basis during 12th Five Year Plan. It comprises of 72340 MW from thermal, 5300 MW from nuclear and 10897 MW from hydro. In addition, the capacity addition planned from Renewable sources is 30,000 MW during the 12th Five Year Plan. With this capacity addition electricity demand is expected to be met on All India basis. This per capita consumption of electricity is expected to exceed 1200 units by the end of the 12th Plan.

(e): In addition to the above, Government of India runs schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Swachh Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri JAN Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), etc. which intended to enhance income, mitigate poverty and improve the living standards of the people living below the poverty line.